FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BILLS SIGNED—THE JAMAICA MARTYR—THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION—ART EDUCATION—MR. LOWE'S BUDGET. LONDON, Monday, April 4, 1870. In the House of Lords to-day, the members of the House of Comnions were summoned to the bar, when messages were read ann uneing that the royal assent had been given to the bill for the enforcement of the

laws and the preservation of peace in Ireland, and to the Coinage and Mutiny bills. In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Gladstone in reply to a remark of Mr. Dilke, said he thought no compensation was due to the widow of Mr. Gordon who was executed in Jamaica.

Mr. Monsell, Under-Secretary for the Colonial Depertment, said a demand from the Canadian authorities for regular troops for the Red River expedition was under consideration.

The Prince of Wales presided at a meeting of the Society of Arts which was held to organize an educational department and to make arrangements for several exhibitions next year. The Prince spoke warmly in favor of the objects proposed by the Society. He was followed by Sir J. Pakington.

The Glasgow Herald has reason to believe that in Mr. Lowe's forthcoming budget the income tax will be reduced to four francs, the duties on sugar will be equalized, alterations will be made in brewers licenses and newspaper postage, the tea and coffee duties will be left untouched, and a million sterling will be kept in hand for special purposes.

The betting on the University boat-race is brisk. The partisans of Cambridge are gaining confidence, and the odds of 11 to 8 on Oxford are freely taken.

CONTINUED DEBATE ON THE LAND BILL. The consideration of the Irish Land bill was resumed in Committee. Mr. Disraeli opposed the amendment proposed by the Government extending the Ulster system over Ireland. He begged the House to conmder the effect this law would have on English land, and predicted that agitation and lawlessness would

Mr. Disraeli then submitted an amendment limiting the compensation to the retiring tenants to damages for his unexhausted improvements and unfinished course of husbandry.

Mr. Lowe replied to Mr. Disraeli in a speech irrelevant to the amendment under consideration. He said the bill possibly violated the rules of political economy, but such violations were of daily occur-

Mr. Gathorne [Hardy supported Disraeli's amendment. Mr. Hardy and Sir Roundell Palmer, who followed him, both urged greater caution than the Government had exhibited so far in the management of this measure. The charges proposed were generally too ill-considered and sweeping.

Mr. Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, repelled the charges made against the Government. Mr. Clare S. Read, member for South Norfolk, denounced the bill as revolutionary. THE LEGAL TENDER QUESTION-A NEW GREAT

The Times, in an article to-day on the proposed reconsideration of the decision of the United States Supreme Court recently rendered in the matter of the constitutionality of the legal tender, strongly hopes the views of the Chief-Justice will be sus-

GLASGOW, Monday, April 4, 1870. The new steamer Italy, of the National Line, was enceessfully launched at Greenock to-day. She is 4,200 tuns burden, and is said to be the largest screw steamer affoat, the Great Eastern alone excepted. Her engines are 600 horse-power.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE DECIDED UPON— M. THIERS'S PROPOSITION FOR A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE—SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR ROCHE-

In the Corps Legislatif to-day it was announced that the Government had decided to make an appeal to the people on the question of the new Constitu-M. Ollivier declared that the Government would accept the interpellation of M. Grény en the subject of the constituent power, which last week he had refused to listen to.

confidence, which, though not yet introduced in the Chamber, has already been accepted by the Right Center, but refused by the Left Center. The discussion on the interpellation of M. Grény has commenced, and the result is anxiously awaited.

A subscription paper, signed by 20,000 Radicals of Paris, has been presented to M. Ordinaire, Deputy to the Corps Legislatif. Each subscriber contributes 25 centimes to go toward an indemnity to M. Rochefort for the loss of his salary as a Deputy. Similar lists will be circulated throughout France.

STRIKE-RADICAL MOVEMENT IN LYONS. The strike at La Creuzot continues. No collision

has yet occurred between the rioters and the troops The Radical party is working hard to insure the enccess of Ulric Fonvielle, who is a candidate for Deputy in the Corps Legislatif from the City of

INFALLIBILITY TO BE DISCUSSED AFTER THE EASTER HOLIDAYS.
LONDON, Monday, April 4, 1870.

A dispatch from Rome reports that the Pope wishes to promulgate the first schema at Easter, so that the second schema-that on infallibility-may be discussed immediately after the holidays.

AN ENVOY TO CHINA. BERLIN, Monday, April 4, 1870.

The Prussian Government has appointed Chamber lain Silk as special envoy to Pekin to return the diplomatic courtesies extended by the Burlingame Embassy. Herr Silk will also proceed to Yeddo; and it will be part of his mission to regulate the political and commercial relations of the North German Confederation with China and Japan.

AUSTRIA.

CHANGE OF MINISTRY. VIENNA, Monday, April 4, 1870. The Ministry having resigned, the Emperor has summoned Count Potocki to form a new Cabinet.

INDIA. BRITISH RIVALRY IN COTTON-GROWING.

LONDON, Monday, April 4, 1870.

Dispatches from Calcutta state that the Earl of Mayo, the Governor-General of India, is making a tour of the cotton-growing districts of that country, urging upon the people the necessity of the increased cultivation of cotton, in order to compete successfully with the United States.

THE NEW DOMINION.

CONTEMPLATED INDIGNATION MEETING-THE

TORONTO, April 4 .- A movement, very influentially supported, is on foot to promote the holding of a meeting of the citizens of Toronto, to express their indignation at the cruel murder of Thomas Scott at Fort Garry. The presence of Dr. Schultz and other gentlemen from Red River adds much interest to the proceedings. The Dominton revenue and expenditure returns for March have been issued, and show: Revenue, \$1.313,710, expenditures \$46,853.

including one mill, a machine shop, about \$100,000 worth of timber belonging to the St. Maurice Land and Navigation Company, \$26,000 worth belonging to Mr. Ward, and about two-thirds of Mr. Atkinson's sawed lumber, amounting to about a,000,000 feet. The fire was not put out until ? o'clock this morning.

To the Baitor of The Tribune.

statement of my conduct toward him while detained in prison here is infamously false in every particular. B. DEVLIN, Barrister at law. Montreal, April 4, 1870.

M. LOUIS BLANC ON THE IRISH FORCE BILL.

M. Louis Blanc, in a letter to the Temps, makes the following observations on the Force bill and Mr. Chichester Fortescue's speech in Parliament:

Alas: I was right when in my last letter I asked myself what the Irish Land bill would do for the pacification of Ireland. You will easily imagine the effect which must be produced upon the Irish people by the Peace Preservation poil tacked on to the Land bill. Is it not a strange commentary on the text! What a postscript to the letter which Mr. Gladstone addressed a week ago to Ireland! Would there be much exaggeration in saying that this new bill amounts to a proclamation that Ireland is in a state of siege! It is true, no doubt, that Mr. Gladstone's Government has not suspended the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland. How could a Liberal Minister suspend the Habeas Corpus Act! Fi done! that was a measure worthy only of a Conservative Minister, of Mr. Disraell. * So you see that Liberal England has also its principles of '89, which she proclaims inviolable in theory, but the strain of nation how will give the world an example of a persevering foodindent, and intrepid worship of hierty, if England so solemnly declares herself incapable of 11! * And still such is, at the time we live in, the exaltation of national feeling, that there is hardly anybody on this side of St. George's Channel who does not praise the firmness of the Ministry. Even its adversaries do not venture to raise any objection to the proposed measures. Their sole reproach to Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues is that they denounced in their predecessors the same vigorous policy to which they themselves are now obliged to have recourse. I have not forgotten the speech in which Mr. Gladstone so nobly proclaimed the sovereign power of justice over human souls. He delivered this speech with reference to the state of Ireland, and tried to prove that with Irishmen force would be powerless when compared with justice. This, which I remember, has he forgotten i England has, no doubt, done much to repair past injustic

GENERAL NOTES.

It seems pretty hard, since Mr. George Peabody gave away so much, that the little which he re tained for his own personal use or adornment after death should not be safe from the rapacious; but last Wednesday night the thieves broke into his vault and carried of the silver mountings of his coffin. Upon this we could mersilize in a curious kind of way to the extent of half a column; but we leave the ingenious and thoughtful reader to his own reflections, be the same satirical, melancholy, or didactic. It pleases us to state, however, that the thieves have been caught, and the argent ornaments restored to their proper places.

A represely a warrier who is hallowed to be a proposal to here. tained for his own personal use or adornment after death

A venerable warrior who is believed to have belonged to Napoleon's "Old Guard," came to an end in Chicago on the 30th ult .- an end about as ignoble as tha Chicago on the 30th ult.—an end about as ignoble as that of his ancient commander. This venerable but malignant old moustache undertook to poison his daughter and her two sons by mixing nux romica with their potatoes, for which he was locked up. When visited in the morning it was found that he had hung himself, having escaped alive from Austerlitz, and Jeua, from Leipsic and Waterloo, perhaps from Borodine and Moscow, to die by his own hand in a Chicago station-house. Upon the whole, this is rather more melancholy than the end of the unfortunate Napoleon at St Helena; and yet the two conclusions are not unlike.

of free soup to the poor ceased for the season in Boston. This out-door aid has been extended for 63 days. The This out-door aid has been extended for 63 days. The number of families supplied during this time has been 21,490, and the aggregate number of midviduals is stated at 103,505. The number of gallone of soup given is not stated. One does not like to speak dublously of a method of relief like this; possibly, in a time of little work and high prices, it may be necessary; but if the municipal soup-kettle of Boston is to pass into an institution, we fancy that everybody except the soup-eaters and Mayor Shurtleff will wish that it had never been set to bubbling—for it may prove more mischievous than the witches caldron in the play.

The Cardieff Giant having been discovered.

The Cardiff Giant having been discovered there is reason to believe that in New-Hampshire they have found one of the residences either of himself or of have found one of the residences either of himself or of his grandmother. This is a wonderful cave in the town of West Concord, an octagonal stone chamber, with a stone door swinging upon stone hinges of a pattern unknown to the mechanics of the present day. Here the Cardiff gentleman may have taken his ease, with a wife of commensurate proportion and out-cardy further than the carding in great books, sitting in great chairs, smoking great pipes, and sleeping on an enormous bed. Pleasing reflection if P. S.—We just remember that the Grant was 10 feet 4 insteas in hight. The cave is only 8 feet high. Therefore all the above theory goes for nothing: Cardiff couldn't have stood upright in this cave.

The Chicago correspondent of The Boston

The Chicago correspondent of The Boston Christian Register writes in this enthusiastic strain about Miss Anna E. Dickinson's new lecture, "To the Rescue!" "She was borne upward out of herself, uplifted and uplifting, filling other nearts with the reflex of that inspiration which made her own soul luminous. It was the royal queen, the priestess, the prophetess with lips touched with holy fire—nay, more, it was the tender, loving, great-souled woman who appealed to us, who moved and swayed and carried us on, wherever she led, to hights before unknown. It was not an influence that will be transient, but abiding. She laid aside the to hights before financial. It was not a way to be the weapons of sarcasin and reproach, and appealed as for life to the higher nature, the soul within. There were those who 'came to scoff.' whose hearts and heads were bowed in reverence before the power of an earnest soul when they left the audience-room that evening. Miss Dickinson finds a most cordial and heartsome reception in Chicago. Great audiences creet her, warm hearts welcome her, and respond to her utterances with true Western hearthess, as they do to few other orators." One of the most melancholy and medicinal

letters which we ever read is one from Paris, published in The Cincinnati Gazette, and dated March 8. It is exin The Cincinnati Gazette, and dated March S. It is exin the Cincinnati Gazette, and dated March S. It is exactly like the letters which married daughters write to
grandmammas about the complaints of their grandchildren. The Imperial family has the influenza. The
Emperor may die any day. The Empress is "tending to
consumption." The Queen of Portugal is "a confirmed
consumption." The Desperor of Russia has hypochondriasis—"not rupture, as reported." The King of Italy
is troubled with "chronic catarth and bronchitis." Garibaidi has rheumatism, Chief-Justice Coburn bronchitis,
Mr. Disraeli the gout. Spurgeon is recovering from smallpox; Count Montalembert is hopeleasly ii!; Louis Blano
has liver complaint, Raspail pneumonis, Gambetta,
phthisis; Count Esterhazy has broken his collar bone;
the Hon. Mrs. Lloyd-Lindsay has broken her leg; Mad.
Patti is prostrate with quinsy; Alex. Dumas, sr., suffers
from paralysis of the right hand. "But enough," exclaims this lively correspondent, "of disease and death,"
We should think so, for the outlook is not a pleasant one,
and 1871 threatens to be a very dying year. It is consolatory to reflect, in the interest of the world, that there
really seems to be nobody except John Bright among
most of these rich people whose sickness is of much importance to the world. Of the others, the really great
and useful ones have done most of their work, and the
world can well spare the dubious remainder.

A YOUNG INCENDIARY.

On Wednesday last a lad giving the name of John McIntyre, age & years, was found on Broadway. He said that he had run away from his parents' residence, at Newark, N. J. He was questioned relative to the street and number where they resided, but was unable or unwilling to tell. He was taken to Police Headquarters, and placed under the care of Mrs. Ewing, Matron of the Lost Children's Department. He said that he had an aunt, living in Rivington-st., and another relative in the western part of the city. Eforts were made to find these people, but without success, and as the boy was afterward found not to be at all reliable in his statements, it is thought the story of his relatives was a fabrication. The inquiries made for his parents in Newark were also unsuccessful. The boy chafed under his confinement, and often desired to go at large. Boon after 5 s. m. yesterday, Mrs. Ewing was awakened by a noise in the room occupied by the boy and adjoining the one in which abe slept, and discovered that both rooms were rapidly filling with smoke. She immediately arose and saw a fire burning against the doors of the room leading into the hall. The little incendiary had taken a quantity of reports and other papers from a desk, had broken up the frame of a folding-slate, and with this and other light wood had kindled a fire, taking live coals from the grate for the purpose. The slate was deposited against the door and funnel, causing a atrong draft, and this was further concealed by a pail which he had found in the room.

Without giving an aharm, Mrs. Ewing extinguished the fire. The lower panel of the door was almost burned through, and was scorched two-thirds of the way up. In response to the questions asked him, the boy said that he had intended to burn the panel through, then extinguished the fire with a pail of water that he had provided, and the fire with a pail of water that he had provided, and the fire with a pail of water that he had provided, and the fire with a pail of water that he had provided, and the fire with On Wednesday last a lad giving the name of

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

About 9 a. m. yesterday, Brien Tiemoney, March have been issued, and show: Revenue, \$1.313,710; expenditures, \$469,583.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.

Montreal, April 4.—The St. Maurice lumbering establishment at Three Rivers was burned last night, including one mill, a machine shop, about \$100,000 worth of timber belonging to the St. Maurice Land and Navigation Company, \$26,000 worth belonging to Mr. Ward, and about two-thirds of Mr. Atkinson's sawed lumber, amounting to about \$,000,000 feet. The fire was not put out until 7 o'clock this morning.

The Caldwell Case.

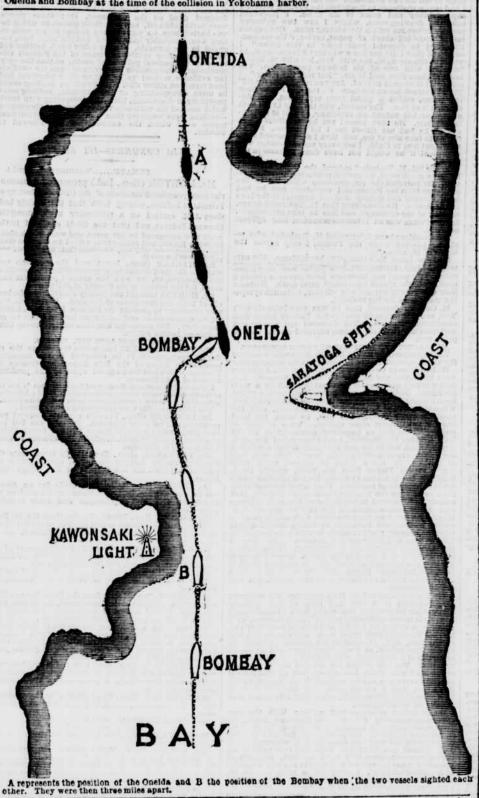
Sir: Please allow me to say that Caldwell's swife and a number of children.

The case of the train hands, while their train was awaiting the arrival of the 8:45 Long Island train from the east, on a side track, went into the Finshing depoi, and hearing a whistle, which they supposed was their expected train, they rushed out, and in attempting to cross the track, Tiemoney was struck by the locomotive of the Finshing train, which was approaching, and which proved to be the one which whistled. He was thrown by the plot of the engine under the platform of the depot. When taken out he was meensible, and lived but a few hours. It is thought that in jumping from the platform the stumbled, and was unable to recover himself before he was struck. The man lived at Woodside, and leaves a wife and a number of children. brakeman on a Long Island construction train lying at

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1870.

THE RULE OF THE ROAD AT SEA.

HOW THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE ONEIDA AND BOMBAY OCCURRED. We present below a copy of a diagram received by the Navy Department, showing the course of the Oneida and Bombay at the time of the collision in Yokohama harbor.



The above diagram confirms in a striking manner the statement of our correspondent at Yokohama as the statement of our correspondent, in the letter published by us on the 28th ultimo, "that had the Bombay kept its own side of the channel, and followed the law of maritime roads, the channel, and followed the law of maritime roads, the channel, and followed the law of maritime roads, the channel, and followed the law of maritime roads, the channel, and followed the law of maritime roads, the channel, and followed the law of maritime roads, the channel, and followed the law of maritime roads, the channel, and followed the law of maritime roads, the properties of the word of the well of the west way. But the Nada on her starboard side, to keep out of her way. But the Nada on her starboard side, to keep out of her way. But the Nada on her starboard side, to keep out of her way. But the Nada on her starboard side, to keep out of her way. But the Nada on her starboard side, to keep out of her way. But the Nada on her starboard side, to keep out of her way. But the Nada on her starboard side, to keep out of her way. But the Nada on her starboard side, to keep out of her way. But the Nada on her starboard side, to keep out of her way. But the Nada on the Bhima, starboard side, to keep out of her way. But the Nada on her starboard side, to keep out of her way. But the Nada on the Bhima, starboard side, to keep out of her way. But the Nada on her starboard side, to keep out of her way. But the Nada on her starboard side, to keep out of her way. But the Nada on her starboard side, to keep out of her way. But the Nada on her starboard side, to keep out of her way. But the Nada on her starboard side, to keep out of her way. But the Nada on her starboard side, to keep out of her way. But the Nada on her starboard side, to keep out of her way and the Bhima, at starboard side, to the statement of our correspondent at Yokohama as to the responsibility of Cont Eyre for the disaster. "The evidence was conclusive," says our correspondent, in the letter published by us on the 28th ultimo, "that had the Bombay kept its own side of the channel and followed the law of mentions reads the stances,' and that fatal doctrine condemned 115 loyal, noble Americans to a watery grave. To illustrate? Suppose A be going down Broadway from Central Park to the Fifth-ave. Hotel, and is close to the walk on the left hand side; B is going up the street, and is also on the left hand side of the road; but because the law of the road in Americajis, turn to the right, we light of the Oneida, we have now the evidence of the captain, corpoborated by the mate. He sighted the two lights of the Oneida at the distance of nearly a mile; was therefore "end on." and ported his below (Art. 19) is it sense to say that when A went at right angles across the street and tried to get inside of B, and in so doing crushed his sulky and mangled B to death, that A was right, when Broadway is wide enough for 10 sulkies to go abreast 7 Would not such an accident indicate that A showed a foolish and wilful obstinacy in going out of his road to get on the right hand side

The slightest inspection of the above map will show that the disaster resulted from the Bombay's going out of her course in obedience to a supposed rule which anybody could see had no application in such

The ambiguity of the rule of the road, as illustrated by the Oneida case, calls forth a number of com-munications in the London papers, one of which, addressed to The Pall Mall Gazette, contains the follow-

dressed to Inc I are also must be a supervance, but by negligible to the passages in Collisions are not caused by observance, but by neglict or misconception of these rules. Eurely any rules upon which the safety of human life depends should be beyond all possibility of misconception; but that these rules are both misconceived and disregarded I think, perhaps, after the following evidence, even your correspondent will admit.

spondent will admit.

At the inquiry into the cause of the collision between the Metis and the Wentworth, the pilot of the Wentworth stated, "The reason I did not starboard my helm when I saw the Metis's starboard was because I considered the

NAMES OF CHIEF OFFICERS AND PASSENGERS.

at her dock yesterday morning, spoke the Inman steamer City of Brussels on the 1st of April, in lat. 41° 16' North,

long. 60° West. She had lost her propeller, and was working to the eastward under sail. She sailed from

here, bound to Liverpool, on the 28th of March, and lost

her propeller on the 31st-three days after sailing. She

is well provided with sails, having three new spare suits on board. She is a remarkably fast vessel, and now, that her propeller is entirely off, she will be able to take all advantage of her sails.

The Minnesota of the Gulon Line, two years ago, when

in about the same position, lost the key which connects the propeller to the shaft, and therefore dragged her

propeller all the way; and, although she could not set half the canvas the City of Brussels can, she made the passage from New-York to Liverpool in about twenty days. The City of Brussels will probably not be over

twelve or fifteen days in reaching Queenstown. Some

idea may be had of her speed as a steamer by the fact that she made the trip from this city to Queenstown, commenced on Dec. 4, in 7 days, 20 hours, and 10 minutes

The City of Brussels is commanded by Commodore

James Kennedy, who served an apprenticeship in a sailing vessel belonging to the well-known Brocklebank Line of Liverpool; and before he entered the Inman Line was a well-known commander of sailing vessels. His chief officer is Mr. Levers; Wm. Hamilton, Chief Enter officer is Mr. Levers; Wm. Hamilton, Chief Entered officer is Mr. Levers is

gineer; Wm. Ross, Purser; Dr. Black, Surgeon; and a

crew of about 100 men all told.

The City of Brussels was built by Tod & McGregor, on the Ciyde, and is 406 feet in length over all, 40 feet beam,

The steamer Idaho, Capt. Price, which arrived

was therefore "end on," and ported his helm (Art. 13). That the same understanding was not arrived at by the captain of the Oneida the consequences prove. She comes right across the bows of the Bombay, exactly into the position, in fact, in which she would place, herself if she were following out the directions of Art. 17, and which I have no doubt she was.

Your correspondent speaks of the "authoritative construction" of these rules, and suggests that I am, or pretend to be, in ignorance regarding it. Of my ignorance I must leave others to judge, but I would sooner see a vessel saved in defiance of "authoritative construction" than lost with her burden of human life through "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare."

The articles of the Merchant Shipping act to which

The articles of the Merchant Shipping act to which reference is made in the foregoing letter, are the

I two ships under steam are meeting end on, or nearly end on, so as to involve risk of collision, the heims of both shall be put to port, so that each may pass on the port side of the other.

ART. 14. If two ships under steam are crossing, so as to involve risk of tellision, the ship which has the other on her own starboard-side shall

keep out of the way of the other.

Now it is clear that so long as each kept on her

course, there was no danger of collision. It was not until the Bombay shifted her helm, so that the lines of direction crossed, that the danger arose. The vessels were then no longer "end on, or nearly so," and the rule of article 14 became applicable, under which it was the duty of the Bombay to keep

THE CITY OF BRUSSELS.

water arising from collision, or leakage from any cause. Water-tight sliding-doors, constructed on a very simple principle and suitable for easy management, are fixed at all the points of communication in and around the spaces allotted to machinery and fuel. The cargo holds are well supplied with pumps and steam fire-annihilators.

The following is a copy of the log of the City of Brussels, sent to Mr. Dale, the agent of the line in this city:
Monday, March 23.—Wind southerly; at 12.49 p.m. left the wharf; 1, passed the Baster; 1:45, Sandy Hook; 3:05, discharged the pilot.

Tueslay, 29th.—Wind sast; course east; distance 257 miles; lat 40.33 N. long, 62.44 W.; noon, light airs and heary head swell.

Wednesday, 30th.—Wind N. to E.; course N. 86° E.; distance 290 miles; lat 41 N., long, 62.03 W.; moderate breeze and heary head swell.

swell.
Thursday, 3ist.—Wind R.N.R.; course east; distance 80 miles; lat.
(1 N., long. 61.17 W.; first part strong breeze; latter past hard gale.
A4 7 a. m. lost blades of the propeller. Gale moderating, made sail and
headed S.R.

Price of the Idaho from the second omeer, who charge of the Brussels' boat that came alongside with the dispatches.

The Imman line dispatch the steamship City of Cork today for Halifax, and the City of Antwerp to-morrow, and it is possible that one or both of these vessels may fall in with the City of Brussels, so that should she require any assistance, they can render it. No Imman steamer will sail on Baturday. The following is a list of the passengers of the City of Brussels:

Cabin—B. Lawrence and wife, George Jordan, James S. Lany, Geo. Mathews, J. G. White, U. R. Cossul to New-Zealand; W. W. Hamage, Wm. Wilhams, C. R. Chamberlain, Mr. and Miss Shields, Frans Alberney, D. D. Cohen and wife, Emerson Foote, Capt. Gladsen, steamship Arago; Capt. J. Slaphlin, George P. Abbott, J. H. Renforth, L. H. Piersbeim, Capt. Black, Mrs. Frans and two children, J. F. Harrison, G. P. Carr.

Arage; Capt. Biack, Mra. Fraser and two children, J. P. Harrison, G. P. Carr.

G. P. Carr.

Siecrage—Kall Cain, W. Porreater, wife, and 2 children, M. Bellow, Theo. Campbell, Rd. Harris, James and L. Keith, Joseph Timmons, Thomas Ripper, W. H. Richards, J. Blewett, Win. Blewett, Stephen Harper, Charles Augeer, K. Hashing, R. Learr, H. Ward, David Neil, C. Collina, wife and child, Daniel Deamond, James Tyack, James Pounty, James Hunas, D. Losargas, the Rev. Gites, John Gowans, John Briggs, Thomas Taylor, wife and infant, Joseph Gowans, Thomas Sackley, John Birkesbesd, W. L. Brown, Killen Roche, James Butlier, Joseph Horan and child, John Counsingham, James Ephbody, James Huward, John, Thomas, and Catharine Vangham, Thos. Sanalley, Mary M. Mulina, Thomas Moralle, James in Levi Fish, James Hammil, Stephen Bounelly, John Butler, Robert Whelas, James Hammil, Stephen Gonnelly, John Butler, Robert Whelas, James Hammil, Stephen Bounelly, John Butler, Robert Whelas, James Knyle, Ana Jones and two children, Sanuel, Henry and Catherine Nale, Ed. Jones, N. Sigley, W. and H. Gleigh, J. M. Hargt, &d. Bashaell, Bci. Cannon, H. Stewart, Jaz Grew, Rd. Cawail, Mra. Blake, Mrs. Leithwait, H. McGuire, J. H. Dawson, W. Adgerty, Mrs. Adgerty, Wu. Housston, Catheriae Best, Alex, Williams, Aller Jones, and El induite, & children, and 2 induite and 2 children in the cabie, and 22 induite, 6 children, and 21 induite in the steerage.

Not the alighteet an ariety need be felt for the anfecty of the ship. The only inconvenience arrising from the disanter in that the passange will be protracted a week or more.

One Stephen Vinot, who has probably found

the Clyde, and is 500 feet in length over all, 40 feet beam, 28 feet 6 inches depth, and her tunnage is 3,000. She has four decks, divided by water-tight compartments. Her engines, constructed on the horizontal trunk principle, are of 600 nominal horse-power, capable of indicating 3,300 horse-power, having the latest improvements in surface condensation, feed-heaters, &o. Her boilers are six in number, having 28 furnaces, and capable of yielding a very ample supply of ateam. They are arranged fore and aft on each eide of the ship, and fired athwartships.

In the boiler space provision is made for the extinguishing of fire, by the fitting up of a centrifugal pump capable of lifting more than 2,000 gallons of water per minute; and there is also in the engine-room one large pumping engine, to which steam can be applied from the main boilers as well as from the donkey boiler on the spar-deck. There are steam winches on the, roundhouse deck, fitted with all recent improvements, and connected to pumps having access to the lower cargo holds.

It will thus be obvious that ample provision is made for such contingencies as would endanger the safety of the vessel in the event of fire, or any sudden inflow of an estray, advertises personal peculiarities in The Daily News of Denver, Col., March 23, as follows: "The undersigned has taken up one red cow, supposed to be 11 or 12

THE FITZ-JOHN PORTER CASE

GEN. PORTER'S REPLY TO SENATOR CHANDLER. WASHINGTON, April 4.-Gen. Fitz-John Porter's reply to the recent speech by Senator Chandler, concerning his application for a rehearing upon new estimony, has been addressed to the Senator with the what grave errors Mr. Chandler had fallen in endeavoring to do justice to history." The main points of the reply, which was distributed to Members of Congress to-

ing to 6 justice to history." The main points of the reply, which was distributed to Members of Congress to-day, may be summarized as follows:

He has proof that Mr. Lincoln, just before his death, promised to reopen the case on production of new evidence; that he expressed a hist opinion of his (Porter's) bravery and fidelity, and that he had based his approval of sentence on Judge Holt's opinion, not having had time to examine the case himself.

Replying to Pope's first charge of disobedience of orders in not marching his troops (Aug. 29, 1862) until two hours later than ordered, and to Chandler's additional nesertion that Hooker was out of ammunition, and might have been destroyed by the delar, he says:

I shall prove—when I get a re-hearing—that I put of starting—two hours only of night—by the urgent advice of the Generalgof division. Their reasons were as follows:

"That my command had reached Warrenton Junction at a late hour, without food, very much fatigued by a long and difficult march, the last of thirteen days and nights of marching and broken rest; that the night was pitch dark, the ross: was bad and blocked up with wagon trains in considerable confusion.

"That the spirit and purpose of the order would be best earried out by delaying the march till daybreak, because the troops would have their night's rest, and would make the march with more rapidity and fewer delays, and as we were linteratum for immediate action; and that, from before Gen. Pope the precessity was not pricavely, and as my command would be required to adic in driving and command with more rapidity and fewer delays, and as my command would be required to adic in driving and some control to the says of their reasons, i was decidedly of the opinion that 'the order should be obeyed;' that he who gave the order knew whether the necessities of the case should warrant the exertions that had to be made to comply with it,' and that I grided to the sadvice of my, Generals only after being assured by the bearer of the order that he discretion

Longstreet new writes, "most anxious to being on a fight."
Porter claims that he desired to show this on his trial, as against Pope's charge that Longstreet was 50 miles away, and he now addinces Longstreet's own testimony to prove that he (Porter) was right, and Pope and MoDowell wrong.

He claims that McDowell's testimony against him on the trial should not have been taken, as he (McDowell) admitted a "want of memory" on vital points, and had this want supplied by a member of the Court, who, though acting judicially in Porter's case, left the bench to testify against him.

The details of the movements of McDowell and Porter's Corps, under the joint order from Pope, as well as the corroborative testimony of Federal and Rebel Generals, obtained since Porter's trial, are very full, and Porter claims, overwhelmingly in his favor, and against Popeand he challenges his accusers to meet him before a military tribunal of the best army men, with the full evidence the truth.

Porter asserts that the final and most important order received the statement and support the sections of the court of the potential order.

Porter asserts that the final and most important order.

dence he now has to present, he says, they dare not meet the truth.

Porter asserts that the final and most important order from Pope, given at 4:20 p. m., August 29, 1862, was not delivered to him till two hours later—then too late to execute it—and as this was deemed one of the most vital priors against him on the trial, he adduces elaborate proof to suscent in—and goes on to show that according to the fail evidence now in hand, his action not only was the best for his corps; but, according to the universal testimony of Lee, Longstreet, and others commanding the enemy's forces, "saved Pope from total capture or route." As this result was just the opposite of what Pope claimed on Porter's trial, Porter asserts that, if he makes good his statements by ample and new testimony—Federal and Confederate—Pope's charges fall to the ground, and his conviction is proved most unjust. He asks therefore to be heard.

Referring to the new evidence he proposes to adduce, Porter says:

Referring to the new evidence he proposes to adduce, Porter says:

"You, Sir, may ask why now I have to offer so much new evidence, which should have been attainable at the time from our own ranks. I reply, that it was not obtainable for the following reasons:

First: That the times and circumstances checked a free expression or offering of testimons.

Scond: That permission was refused me by the Secretary of War.

witnesses and gather testimote.

Third 'That when I did send, on my own responsibility, my aids to the symy, letters to and from them and others were purioused or opened and robbed of information.

Fourth': Some witnesses I was persuaded could fortish trustworthy information in my favor, but of their names and location I was not apprised, and others whom I knew would testify to very important facts in my behalf, da not appear tall the moment they were called to testify.

"In the former case, I of course lost not only the benefit of their testimony, but also the benefit of the information they had as to what other persons could prove in my favor. In the latter case, I was compelled to produce witnesses without knowing myself, or my counsel knowing, what particular facts they were possessed of and how to elicit them fully. These witnesses, whose names I had, were all given at the opening of the Court on the demand of Judge-Advocate Holt, and on his assurance that he would secure their early attendance. Of these irregularities I complained to the Court and to the Government. They give additional grounds for a rehearing."

Quoting from Senator Chandler's speech he writes. ong."

Quoting from Senator Chandler's speech he writes:
"You say 'what business was it to him whether he was
cut to pieces or not! Often it is the business of an officer
whether he is cut to pieces or not. But when he is
ordered to fall on the flank of one corps in order to in

ordered to fall on the flank of one corps in order to insure its defeat or capture, it is his business not to be cut
to pieces in failing upon another much larger body of the
enemy which he was not ordered to attack, and which, if
he did attack, must have defeated and captured him and
the army of the General giving the order. Do I not prove
I am not guilty in not doing what I should not and could
not have done? Surely I sweep away by such proof
every atom of the charge, as you will see if you study it,
and leave nothing for the sentence to stand on."

Again, quoting from Senator Chandler's speech, he
writes:

"The final point of your speech is as follows:
"There is one other points of which I wish to allade. During this very

"There is one other points of which which what to allade. During this vertrial, during the very pendency of the trial, Pitz-John Porter said in the presence of my informant, who is a man that most of you know, and whis to-day in the employment of Congress, and whose world it would not mend—though I teld him I would not use his amon, but I will give his sworn testimony, taken down within two min more after the utterance was made—Pitz-John Porter said in his presence "I was not true to Pope, and there's no use in denying it."

ties after the utterance was mais—Firs-Joha Porter said in his presence; "I was not true to Pope, and there's no use in desping it."

To me such evidence seems scarcely worthy of notice; for the person that makes a statement, which, if true, is so damning in its charactea, and then begs the concealment of his name, is not worthy of recognition by men. That as presented by you it had any effect upon the minds of Senators, I cannot conceive—many of them being lawyers who know that such evidence would not be admitted before any tribunal. My reply to you, Sir, is that the statement by whomsoever made, and however testified to, is false in every particular. Aside from my general character for reticence when in the army, I certainly had no inducement to lose my senses pending my trial, and falsely assert in any one's presence just what Gen. Pope was 45 days endeavoring to prove. Where was this trustworthy witness then ! Why did he not then and there testify to my confessed guilt! What restrained him for all these years, and why does he now recollect or produce evidence which, if credible, would long ago have ended my appeal! I am ashamed to offer, to be compelled to offer, an argument against assertions so palpably contrived and so wholly unsustained by probabilities—so wholly at variance with my whole life and conduct.

You say that after a careful investigation for 45 days, the Court unanimously rendered a verdict against me. This may have been so, but you cannot know it unless.

shall be heard in my detense."

It is reported that among the indorsements Gen. Porter has in his behalf is a letter from Gen. George H. Thomas. agreeing that the case should be reopened, and that i done, Porter, would in his judgment, be vindicated.

THE LEGAL ASPECT OF THE CASE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Many well-meaning persons, among them J. Q. Adams of Quincy, press for a new trial for Gen Fitz-John Porter. He himself does not ask it, but wishes to have his sentence remitted, and to be renominated to the Senate. He does not ask it, because he cannot have t. for the following reasons :

First: The Articles of War do not allow it. Second: In a criminal case, when the accused has been convicted and served out a portion of his sentence, he

cannot have a new trial. His only resource is to apply to the Governor or President for pardon, or for discharge for good reason shown.

Third 'lin a civil case a new trial is sometimes granted upon the ground of "newly discovered evidence," which the party could not have obtained at the time of the PRICE FOUR CENTS.

hearing. The newly discovered evidence must be related, and unless it is of such a character, as, if admitted at the trial, must have produced a different result, the new trial is not granted.

Fourth: Porter is a condemned criminal. If he were defeated in a civil suit, or desired release from the operation of his sentence as a criminal, he must produce his evidence. This he has done. It is to the effect that the force of the enemy in front of him on August 29 was greater than the commanding General supposed. Grant for the sake of the argument that this was so. Then the greater the obligation upon him to attack, and relieve, pro tauto, the other forces engaged. This he not only did not do, but did not even report to Gen. Pope his intention not to do. The new evidence, therefore, if it be accepted as true, would only make his crime the greater, and his only resource is to sue for pardon. If the Democratio party coming into power choose to grant it from sympathy with the crimmal, well said good. The disgrace which cannot be removed from him may be shared by them if taey like it, but that possibility should induce no soldier to disgrace his profession by endeavoring to put. Porter in a position to be honored as an officer and gentleman, when no reason has been given by himself for so doing.

Lawyer.

ALBANY.

THE HEARING ON THE NEW-YORK CITY CHAR-TER-ADDRESSES BEFORE THE SENATE COM-

ALBANY, April 4 .- New-York City affairs are the engrossing topics of the day, occupying attention to the exclusion of other important subjects in and around the Capitol. The proceedings in both Houses this even-ing was a subject of the capital of the capital

The Senatorial Committee on Municipal Affairs held .

session of two hours and a half this afternoon for the surpose of hearing the views of several gentlemen from New-York concerning these bills. Mr. Tweed was in the chair, and the meeting was held at his rooms in the Delevan House, Mr. Greeky was first heard on behalf of the Union League Club. He was followed by Mr. J. H. Varnum, also in advocacy of the general views embodieds in resolutions adopted by that body on Saturday evenlican Union Committee. Mr. Tilden, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, strongly advocated two essential modifications of the Charter, saying that each Mayor should have the appointment of the heads of bureaus during his administration only. The appointment of such officers for six or eight years was contrary to that good policy which required that the people should have reasonably frequent opportunities for changing incumbents. His other important point was that the election for city officers should be held in the Spring, and not smid the turmeil of State and National elections in the Fall. He was followed by Mr. Daly, claiming to speak for the Citizens' Association. A brief statement about Central Park affairs was made by Mr. Andrew H. Greene, when the Committee adjourned the meeting. The speeches were heard with deep interest by a crowded audience, as well as by the Committee. Mr. Greeley is invited to address a meeting of members of the Legislature at 10 o'clock this evening respecting the Charter and

Election laws. met to-night at 10 o'clook, in the Capitol, was addressed by Mr. Greeley, Mr. Laimbeer, Mr. Glassey, and Mr. J. B. Varnum, concerning the New-York affairs which are to come up for action as special orders in Senate to-mor-

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE. SENATE ALBANT, April &

SENATE.....ALBANT, April L.
REPORTS.

The New-York Charter bill, on motion of Mr. TWEED, was made the special order for to-morrow, immediately after the reading of the journal.
On motion of Mr. KENNEDY, the New-York City Election and General State Election bills were made the
special order for the same time.
The One-Mile Canal Tax bill; also, the Seven-Eightha Mill Canal Tax bill.
To provide for the payment of the certificates issued to the Soldiers of the War of 1812.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Amending the Insurance law by including gla

rights of husband and wife-the same as Mr. Hanket's bill in the House. bill in the House,

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:
Making appropriations for the payment of the principal
and interest of the Canal debt for the next fiscal year.

Authorizing the Utlea Water Works Company to increase its capital stock.

Appropriating \$150,000 to the Homeopathic Asylum for
Insane at Middletown. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY. The House was devoted to private claim

THE INDIANS.

WYOMING TERRITORY PREPARING FOR DEPENSE -COMPANIES FORMING.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, April 4 .- On account of the formidable and extended hostile demonstrations of large bodies of Indians, Gov. Campbell will to-day issue General Order No. 1, organizing Wyoming Territory into three military districts. Laramie County will form the first district; Albany, Carbon, and Niutah Counties Murrin will be Colonel of the 1st Regiment, and com Murrin will be Colonel of the 1st Regiment, and com-mand the first district; John W. Donnellan of Laramis will be Colonel of the 2d Regiment, and command the second district; John W. Authony of Sweetwater will be Colonel of the 3d Regiment, and command the third dis-trict. Companies at different points will be formed and mounted as minute men, to repel any attack of the In-dians. The sentiment of our people is unanimous for Gov. Campbell's policy.

Gov. Campbell's policy.

The following telegram from Gov. Campbell of Wyoming Territory has been received at the Indian Department in Washington:

Converse. April 3, 1879.

ment in Washington:

CHEYENNE, April 3, 1870.

The Hon. B. L. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Africa.

Indians, supposed to be Arapahoes, have attacked citizens on the Sweetwater Mining District, and killed seven men. It is feared a coach, with Paymaster Alvord of the army, and five others, has been captured by them. No particulars have been received.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. ...The exports from San Francisco the past quarter were \$13,600,000, of which \$10,250,000 were in

....The first vessels from Canada this season arrived at Oswego on Sunday, fiden with wheat, barley, peas, and lumber.

...The small-pox continues to rage in Southern Arizona with fatal effect among the Indians. A few cases have occurred among the U.S. troops.

Canal feeder bank just south of Rochester. It will be impossible to make repairs before the water subsides.

The California Legislature and the Governor are at variance. The Senate threatens, unless the Governor signs certain bills, to refuse to pass the General Appropriation bill.

eral Appropriation bill.

E. N. Mayer, a veteran actor, died yesterday in Philadelphia, aged 73 years. When a boy he was on board the frigate Chesapeake in the fight with the Shannon, but left the service soon after. ... A disastrous fire occurred at the Indiana State Prison at Jeffersonville, Ind., yesterday. The cells of the prison were entirely destroyed, and one convict, a colored boy, suffocated in his cell.

colored boy, sunocated in his cell.

...William Burchell, yesterday, jumped into the Genesce River from one of the Rochester City bridges and was immediately carried over the high fall, and probably into Lake Ontario. He was delirious from the use of longer.

.The latest advices from the San Diego colonies is favorable, though not sufficiently so to justify the rush there. The productions of placer gold are small. The quartz mines are rich, but the miners are unprovided with mills for the reduction of the ore.

with mills for the reduction of the ore.

Carl Krouse and Betty, his wife, were arrested in Baltimore, yesterday, in the act of making counterfeit fifty-cent postal carrency. All the disa, plates, &c., used by the parties, and about 50 in counterfeit notes of the denomination of fifty cents, were captured. They were committed in default of \$6,000 bail each.

oach.

A young man named Sanford E. Coombe of Mattawannkeag. Me., has been arrested and taken to Bangor, charged with placing obstructions on the track of the European and North American Railroad on Friday night last. He confessed his crime and gave as a reason that the Company had falled topay him fully for services rendered them.

The western-bound passenger train, which left Quincy, Ill., on Saturday night, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, not with a serious accident about 24 miles from Quincy. One sleeping and two passenger care were thrown from the track down a steep embaltisent and completely demoistated. Twenty-five passengers were more or less injured, two of them fatally.

... A meeting of the St. Louis Life Insurance Companies was held on Saturday to consider what steps are necessary to protect the companies from onerous laws passed in that and other States. A memorial was presented, addressed to all the Life Insurance Companies of the country, citing their gravances, and recommending a National Convention of Life Insurance